

South Dakota



Animal Industry Board

ANNUAL REPORT
Fiscal Year 2017

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BOARD MEMBERS

Bryan Nagel, President • Avon
Lynn Boadwine, Vice P • Baltic
Bill Aeschlimann • Hurley
Eric Iversen • White River
Cobbie Magness • Huron
Steven Rommereim • Alcester
Dr John Voegeli • Winner

BOARD MEETINGS

July 12, 2016
November 29, 2016
December 22, 2016
March 20, 2017
April 17, 2017

BUSINESS REPORT

The mission of the Animal Industry Board (AIB) is to protect, prevent, and promote the health of the state's domestic animals through surveillance, education and cooperation with producers, veterinarians, and communities. The South Dakota Meat Inspection Program is maintained to protect the consumers of South Dakota under an "at least equal to" federal meat inspection program. AIB employees inspect slaughter and processing; custom exempt, and retail store meat processors for sanitation.

The SD Veterinary Medical Examining Board contracts with the Animal Industry Board for executive director and administrative services.

The State Veterinarian is also involved in a variety of other functions as called upon by industry and other state and national agencies and organizations.

The Board and staff are dedicated to working with the animal industries in South Dakota to ensure the health and welfare of all animals, the health and welfare of all aspects of animal industries, and to ensure that South Dakota inspected meat facilities produce a safe and wholesome product.

The information contained within is from July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017. For more information on disease surveillance and control programs, please visit the Board's website at <http://aib.sd.gov/>.

Dustin Oedekoven, DVM, DACVPM
State Veterinarian and Executive Secretary

LEGISLATIVE UPDATES

Building on the work of previous years' efforts, a consortium of agricultural groups continued to work with state legislative leaders to pass legislation for expansion and renovation of the Animal Disease Research and Diagnostic Laboratory at South Dakota State University. The funding for the \$58 million project will be through multiple sources, including \$2.3 M from the Livestock Disease Emergency Fund which is administered by the Board. Bonds will be sold to pay for the majority of the project. The law establishes the ADRDL Bond Redemption and Operations fund, to be administered by the Board. Revenue into the fund will come from a reversion of ag property tax relief and increases in fees for pet food and animal remedies.

HB 1159 was introduced with the intent to add minimum standards for commercial breeding operations, as defined in SDCL 40-1. The bill was hog-housed to remove the definition of commercial breeding operations in state law, as these entities are currently regulated under the Animal Care Act by USDA APHIS Animal Care.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

Animal Industry Board

Bryan Nagel (chair) Lynn Boadwine (vice chair)
 Bill Aeschlimann Eric Iversen Cobbie Magness Steven Rommereim Dr John Voegeli

**State Veterinarian / Executive Director
(Dr Oedekoven)**

**Assistant State Veterinarian
(Dr M Miller)**

- Meat Inspection
- Nondomestic Animals
- Inhumane Treatment
- Rabies
- Permits
- Bovine Brucellosis

Staff Veterinarian (Dr Reenders)

- Traceability
- Animal Neglect
- Carcass Disposal
- Rabies
- Permits
- John's
- Bovine Tuberculosis

Staff Veterinarian (Dr Tedrow)

- Emergency Programs
- Avian Health
- Composting
- Rabies
- Permits
- Scrapie
- Disease Surveillance

Staff Veterinarian (Dr Anderson)

- Meat Inspection
- Permits
- To be announced

Exec Assist/Bus Mgr (Johnson)

Office Staff

- Batz
- Beck
- Demory
- Dougherty
- Halls
- Poile
- Sarvis
- Olson
- Vacant

Areas of Responsibility

| | |
|--|---|
| Cattle •Brucellosis •Tuberculosis •Anthrax •Trichomoniasis Sheep & Goats •B-Ovis •Scrapie (Halls) Swine •Pseudorabies •Brucellosis •PRRS Equine •EIA (Dougherty) •WNV •EVA Lab Approvals •EIA •AI Veterinary Exam Bd (Olson) | Permits •Telephone (vacant) •Import (Demory) •Export (Dougherty) Markets/Dealers (Batz) Biologics Approvals (Batz) Meat Inspection (Sarvis) Nondomestic Animals (Halls) Inhumane Treatment Rabies (vacant) Traceability (Poile) Carcass Disposal John's (Demory) Avian Health (Beck) Composting (Halls) Emergency Programs Web Based communications (Beck) |
|--|---|

Area I Dr Hammrich

- Brassfield-Compliance/LDC
- Cox
- Galkowski
- Maurer

Area II Dr Wiechmann

- Bauer-Training Officer
- Collins
- Corth
- Harlan
- Hiles
- Kolda-Compliance
- Petrick
- Stout

Area III Dr Geis

- Cross
- Grasma-Compliance
- Stem
- Retzlaff
- Traupel

Area IV Dr Hanson

- Carda
- Doty-Compliance
- Gullickson
- Pritchard-Food Safety/Compliance

New faces in FY2017

Tammy Anderson, DVM - Staff Veterinarian in the Pierre Office.

Carolyn Geis, DVM - Veterinary Supervisor in Area III.

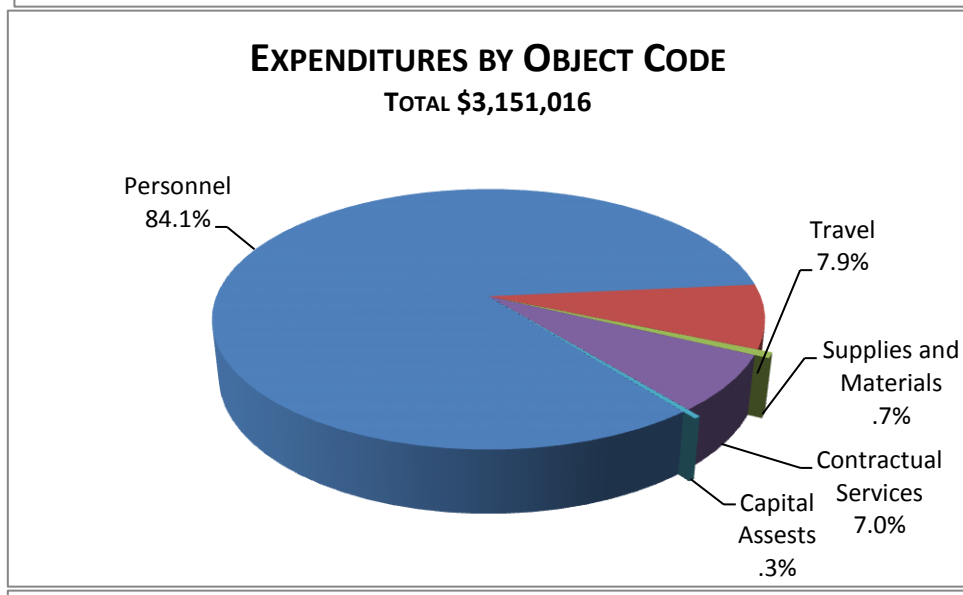
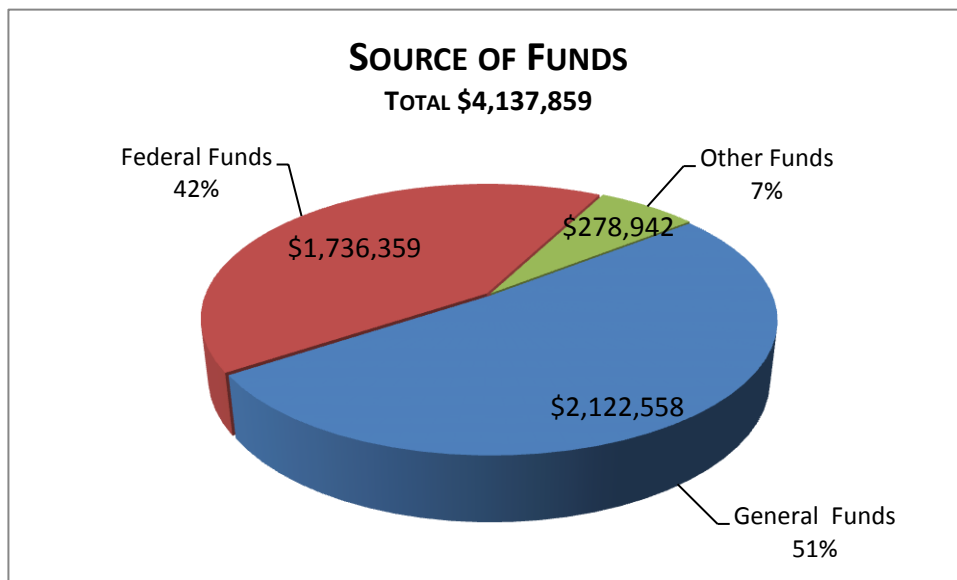
Austin Petrick - Inspector in Area II.

Kipp Cross - Inspector in Area III.

BUDGET

During Fiscal Year 2017 the Animal Industry Board's total expenses were \$3,151,016, consisting of \$2,004,912 in state general fund expenditures, \$1,131,295 in federal fund expenditures and \$14,809 in other fund expenditures. The Board budgeted 41 full time employees this year. Federal funds were obtained from federal cooperative agreement awards which supported specific state-federal programs such as animal disease traceability, avian health, emergency management, zoonotic disease, cattle health, small ruminant health, swine health and meat inspection.

FISCAL YEAR 2017



The U.S. is considered free of Brucellosis in domestic cattle and all fifty states maintain a Brucellosis Class Free status. Infected bison and elk in the Greater Yellowstone Area (GYA) continue to present a risk to the cattle industry. Occasionally cattle and domestic bison herds are exposed to this reservoir and become infected with Brucellosis.

Sexually intact cattle from the Designated Surveillance Areas (DSAs) of Montana, Idaho and Wyoming are required to have official identification listed on Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) prior to import to South Dakota. A Board Order effective July 12, 2016 required all intact cattle and bison over 12 months of age as well as any younger animals intended for breeding originating from Big Horn County Wyoming, , test negative for Brucellosis prior to import into South Dakota.

In February, 2017 Bovine Tuberculosis (TB) was identified in three beef cows during routine slaughter inspection by USDA Food Safety Inspection Service inspectors at two Nebraska slaughter plants. The cows had been in feedlots in Nebraska and South Dakota since November, 2016. Market records were used to identify the herd of origin in Harding County. A whole herd test revealed additional infected animals.



As part of the TB investigation adjacent herds were tested. Index herd animal purchases and sales were traced from 2012 to the present using sales records, official animal identification records and certificates of veterinary inspection.

Testing of exposed animals that originated from the TB affected herd led to the discovery of TB in two additional SD herds. One cow in an adjacent herd was found to be infected. This cow originated from the index herd and was moved to the adjacent herd in May, 2015. Another cow purchased by a Butte County producer from the index herd through a livestock auction market in May, 2016, was found to be infected.

The index herd has been depopulated, completed cleaning and disinfection, and is preparing to restock. The two additional affected herds, each with only one TB positive animal, have completed two negative whole herd tests. It is anticipated that these herds will be released from quarantine pending another negative whole herd test in the Fall of 2017.

TB investigation activity involving the tracing and testing of exposed animals that have left the affected herds continues. Movements of exposed cattle have been traced to 12 states. As of June 23, 2017, the TB response in SD has involved 125 premises with 10,893 head of cattle tested.

The Hutchinson County beef herd found to be TB positive in October 2011 completed its final assurance test in May 2017. One of the two associated herds also completed its final assurance test in 2017. All exposed animals in the second associated herd had been sold to slaughter. Since all animals continued to test negative for TB, the Hutchinson County TB case has been closed.

SDAIB received notice that one Angus heifer originating from a TB affected herd in MI had been imported into SD in April of 2014. Further investigation showed that she was placed on feed in a SD feedlot and sold to another state in the Fall of 2014.

South Dakota continues to be an Accredited Free state for bovine tuberculosis (TB).

Many beef and dairy herds utilize the ELISA blood test to screen their herds for the presence of Johne's Disease. Official tests to detect the presence of *Mycobacterium avium* subspecies *paratuberculosis*, the organism that causes Johne's disease in ruminants, include PCR or culture of fecal samples. During the past year, Johne's disease was detected by PCR test in 94 cattle herds in South Dakota.

SDAIB continues to participate in the Voluntary Bovine Johne's Disease Control Program. Four South Dakota beef herds maintain a Johne's Disease Herd Classification Level: two herds are Level 3, one herd is Level 5, and one herd is Level 6.

After having fifteen cases of Trichomoniasis reported in South Dakota in FY 2016, there has not been a reported positive herd in FY 2017. Many of the positive herds tested herd bulls coming off summer pasture and again this spring. Producers and veterinarians implemented aggressive disease control strategies resulting in limited spread and elimination of the disease.

Producers in the state have tested 6,191 bulls for "Trich" within the past year. This is a slight decrease in testing compared to the 7,231 bulls tested in 2016.



The annual inventory of hogs and pigs in South Dakota was 1.36 million. Raising healthy hogs requires implementation of comprehensive biosecurity practices. The Animal Industry Board collaborates with swine producers, veterinarians, and related stakeholders to safeguard swine health throughout the industry in our state.

| Swine Surveillance | Number of tests |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Swine Enteric Coronavirus Disease | 1787 |
| Pseudorabies | 531 |
| Swine Brucellosis | 403 |

An ongoing disease concern is swine enteric coronaviruses, which include porcine epidemic diarrhea virus (PEDv), transmissible gastroenteritis virus (TGEv), and porcine delta coronavirus (PoDCv). PEDv was first diagnosed in the United States in April 2013. Cases continue to appear in South Dakota. The Board tracks diagnostic reporting of these diseases within the state.

Senecavirus A (SVA) was diagnosed in hogs in the state. Clinical signs of the disease include vesicles, or blisters, on the snouts of pigs and lameness. These clinical signs are identical to the signs of foreign animal diseases, including Foot and Mouth Disease, swine vesicular disease, and others. Cases of SVA have occurred in finishing hogs and hogs moving to slaughter from South Dakota. In instances when vesicular lesions are reported to the Board foreign animal disease investigations are conducted in order to rule out any foreign animal disease and maintain continuity of business.

In 1996 South Dakota was the first large hog producing state to reach Pseudorabies Stage IV status. South Dakota was granted Stage V-Free status on April 16, 2003. Since October 31, 2004, all fifty states, Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands remain in Stage V-Free Status.

Many other diseases such as Erysipelas, Swine Dysentery, Parvovirus, Porcine Circovirus Associated Disease (PCAD), Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome virus (PRRS), Ileitis, Pneumonia, and Atrophic Rhinitis continue to be addressed by the swine industry. These diseases are effectively handled by producers and veterinarians.



SMALL RUMINANT

South Dakota maintains a Consistent State status with the USDA, APHIS, VS Scrapie eradication program.

Scrapie surveillance testing of the South Dakota ovine flock through the Regulatory Scrapie Slaughter Surveillance (RSSS) program annually exceeds the state's surveillance goal. In this reporting period 3,118 sheep and 65 goats from South Dakota flocks were tested negative for scrapie. One South Dakota slaughter facility participating as a RSSS sampling site collected samples from 200 animals for surveillance testing.

Twenty (20) flocks participated in the South Dakota *Brucella ovis* free flock program. Animal Industry Board regulations require a negative *Brucella ovis* test on all rams six months of age and older prior to sale, loan or lease for any purpose other than immediate slaughter. Testing applies to both interstate and intrastate movement of breeding rams. Testing in South Dakota continues to indicate there is a low incidence of the disease in the state. Of the 1,440 samples tested, 17 were found to be suspects and 6 were found to be positive reactors. Suspect and positive rams were cleared by further testing or marketed to slaughter.



A negative Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) test is required for horses imported into South Dakota from every state except North Dakota. The two states have entered into an agreement to waive EIA testing for movement between the Dakotas. South Dakota reported 6,679 horses tested for EIA in the past 12 months with no positive cases.



AVIAN HEALTH

South Dakota remains a Pullorum-Typhoid Clean State. Annual testing is conducted at each poultry hatchery to validate the Pullorum Clean flock status (table below). South Dakota Animal Industry Board staff permitted 110 poultry operations and issued 82 annual import permits to out of state producers.

Surveillance for influenza in South Dakota poultry populations continues with the cooperation of the poultry industries. All turkey grower flocks are tested for Avian Influenza 21 days prior to slaughter and commercial table egg layer flocks are tested annually. Avian Influenza testing by these producers allows South Dakota to maintain an NPIP H5/H7 Avian Influenza Monitored Status, qualifying these industries for 100% indemnity from USDA should their flocks become affected by an H5/H7 subtype of Avian Influenza.

The National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) adopted minimum biosecurity principles for all participants. This resulted from the 2015 outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza. These biosecurity principles serve as the minimum all NPIP Participants or poultry operation should follow. More detailed, site-specific plans are developed from these minimum biosecurity principles.

Surveillance testing was conducted at a livestock auction market and in backyard flocks on a voluntary basis.

| Poultry Surveillance | Number of Flocks | Total Number of Birds tested |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | |
| Pullorum Disease | 19 | 4484 |
| Avian Influenza-Turkey | 35 | 5349 |
| Avian Influenza -Table Egg-Layer | 4 | 222 |
| Avian Influenza- Upland Game Bird | 2 | 150 |
| Avian Influenza-Backyard Poultry | 130 | 1336 |

CAPTIVE NONDOMESTIC POSSESSION PERMITS

The Animal Industry Board issued 62 Captive Non-Domestic Mammal possession permits and 3 Zoo Permits in FY2017. Currently 44 captive cervid herds are included in the 62 possession permits. Of these, 12 are currently Accredited Free for bovine Tuberculosis and Certified Brucellosis free.

CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE

The Animal Industry Board continues to maintain a Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Herd Certification Plan approved by USDA/APHIS. There are 30 herds enrolled in this voluntary program. These herds tested 74 animals in the past year, with all being negative.

The South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks and the National Park Service conduct CWD sampling primarily focused on the CWD endemic area of western South Dakota and the greater Black Hills area. This sampling consists of hunter-harvest animals, vehicle killed animals, sick animals and other cervid mortalities. Surveillance identified 21 wild cervids infected with CWD during the past year. White-tail deer accounted for five positives in 77 samples, Mule deer had zero positives in 56 samples and Elk had 16 positive in 368 samples. Seven of the 16 positive elk originated from sampling in Wind Cave National Park.

Total historical sampling by SDGFP as of June 23, 2017, shows there have been 26,057 wild cervids sampled for CWD in South Dakota with 322 positive results.



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT – PLANNING AND RESPONSE

The annual training session of the South Dakota Reserve Veterinary Medical Officer Corps (SDRVMOC) was held December 15, 2016, in Pierre. Private practice veterinarians, Animal Industry Board staff, and USDA, APHIS, Veterinary Services staff made up the forty-five attendees participating in the training. Dr. Danelle Bickett-Weddle from Iowa State University, Center for Food Security and Public Health presented information about the Biological Risk Management Online Assessment Tool. Veterinarians can utilize the tool to aid in the development of biosecurity programs for their clients. Appropriate biosecurity practices employed throughout the livestock industries is imperative to disease prevention and control. Introducing the SDRVMOC members to this biosecurity development tool allows them to further educate livestock producers about appropriate biosecurity practices. It also illustrates the importance of utilizing appropriate biosecurity practices in daily operations and during a disease outbreak.

SDAIB staff veterinarians participated in planning a regional animal health emergency exercise with the Multi-State Partnership for Security in Agriculture. A full scale exercise is being developed and tentatively scheduled for May 2018.



RABIES / ZOONOTIC DISEASE

The Animal Industry Board investigates potential occurrences of exposure to rabies in the domestic animal population. The South Dakota Department of Health and SDSU Animal Disease Research and Diagnostic Laboratory (ADRDL) reported 618 animals submitted for rabies testing with 31 animals testing positive. Total animals tested decreased by 26% from the previous year. Skunks are the largest reservoir of the disease in South Dakota and represent the largest number of positive diagnoses at the laboratory. Bats have also been recognized as a significant reservoir of rabies. Rabies continues to occur in the domestic animal population in the state.

| Species | FY 2017 |
|---------|--------------------------------------|
| | South Dakota Rabies Infections |
| Bats | 8 |
| Bovine | 4 |
| Feline | 3 |
| Skunks | 14 |
| Other | 2 |
| Total | 31 |

The Animal Industry Board worked cooperatively with the South Dakota Department of Health to investigate rabies exposure and other disease occurrences with zoonotic potential, including *Brucella canis*, multidrug-resistant *Salmonella* Heidelberg, and Tularemia. Local veterinarians are an integral part of assisting in client education in these incidences, particularly with rabies preventative vaccination.

TRACEABILITY

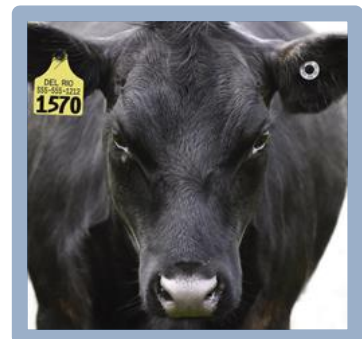
South Dakota state and federal animal health officials have worked together with livestock producers over the years to control and/or eliminate diseases such as brucellosis, tuberculosis, pseudorabies, equine infectious anemia, and scrapie using animal disease traceability information. Maintenance of an efficient, reliable system of animal disease traceability is essential to preserve animal health and to limit negative effects on the industry when a disease outbreak occurs.

The Animal Industry Board receives traceability information on a daily basis from certificates of veterinary inspection (CVIs), change-of-ownership reports, auction market backtag reports (344,828 cattle back tagged last year), and program disease vaccination and test charts. The information is maintained in databases and systems that are used by animal health officials to retrieve trace information during an animal disease event. The efficiency and accuracy of these data searches continues to improve as an increasing number of records and information is captured and stored electronically.

| SPECIES | IMPORTS # OF ANIMALS | EXPORTS # OF ANIMALS | IMPORT PERMITS ISSUED |
|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Cattle | 669,362 | 1,676,311 | 12,106 |
| Swine | 792,624 | 2,518,993 | 4,766 |
| Sheep | 63,081 | 58,405 | 812 |
| Poultry | 7,175,778 | 791,305 | 72 |
| Other | 390,423 | 107,593 | 451 |
| ICVI's Issued | 26,618 | 36,540 | |

A accredited veterinarians continue to be encouraged to use one of the many electronic options when issuing certificates of veterinary inspection. During FY2017, SDAIB approved the use of two additional electronic versions of CVIs: one is an electronic CVI available as a fillable pdf file and one is a mobile application for generating electronic ICVIs on smart phones and androids. Electronic CVIs provide an increase in convenience for accredited veterinarians and improved accuracy of animal movement data collected for animal health officials.

Traceability relies on industry compliance with state and federal requirements when animals move interstate or change ownership. The Animal Industry Board provided outreach and educational information to livestock producers and industry groups throughout FY 2017 in an effort to assist all stakeholders in compliance with state and federal animal disease traceability regulations.



MARKETS AND DEALERS

South Dakota has 28 licensed auction markets as of June 23, 2017.

Auction Agency Update:

New Owner (s) and name changed

- Kimball Livestock Exchange LLC (Chad Heezen, Wade and Christina Christensen), Kimball SD, license issued on March 21, 2017.

Closed

May 3, 2017 Gregory Livestock Auction Market (Jack Clark), Gregory SD

May 15, 2017 Yankton Livestock Auction Market Inc. (Brad, Danny, Lenny, Floyd Peterson, Kevin VanGenderen, Kyle Gross, Eben Bailey, David Weber), Yankton SD,

June 3, 2017 Chamberlain Auction Sales LLC DBA Chamberlain Livestock Auction (Frank Volmer, Wesley Moore), Chamberlain SD

Auction markets provide a valuable service to the livestock industry in marketing livestock. Veterinary inspection is carried out at all markets with the inspecting veterinarian seeing that regulations are being satisfied. This benefits the livestock industry by ensuring the ability to ship livestock from markets to other states in a timely manner.

| LICENSING | |
|---------------------|-----|
| Auction Agency | 28 |
| Livestock Dealers | 242 |
| Rendering Plants | 3 |
| Pet Food Processing | 2 |

FEES COLLECTED

| | | | |
|--|----|------------|----------------------|
| Auction Agency License - Livestock Disease Emergency Fund | \$ | 3,000.00 | |
| Veterinarian Inspection Fees (10%) - Livestock Disease Emergency Fund | \$ | 89,237.07 | |
| Veterinarian Inspection Fees (90%) - Auction Agency Fund (Payment Issued To Inspecting Veterinarians) | \$ | 803,126.60 | |
| Livestock Dealers License - State of SD General Fund | \$ | 14,650.00 | |
| Rendering Plant License - State of SD General Fund | \$ | 125.00 | |
| Meat Establishment License - State of SD General Fund | \$ | 11,100.00 | |
| Non-domestic Permits - State of SD General Fund | \$ | 4,810.00 | |
| TOTAL | | | \$ 926,048.67 |
| Total Amount to Livestock Disease Emergency Fund | \$ | 92,237.07 | |
| Total Amount to Livestock Auction Agency Fund | \$ | 803,126.60 | |
| Total Amount to State of SD General Fund | \$ | 30,685.00 | |
| TOTAL | | | \$ 926,048.67 |

**AUCTION AGENCY REPORT
ANNUAL REPORT
(JUNE 1, 2016 - MAY 31, 2017)**

| AUCTION MARKET | HOGS | CATTLE | HORSES | SHEEP |
|--|---------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Aberdeen Livestock Sales Co (L-P Lvst) | 0 | 83,038 | 0 | 3 |
| Belle Fourche Livestock Auction LLC | 0 | 160,755 | 0 | 0 |
| Britton Livestock Sales LLC | 0 | 2,754 | 0 | 659 |
| Burke Livestock Auction Inc | 0 | 36,785 | 0 | 0 |
| ** Chamberlain Livestock Auction | 0 | 10,240 | 0 | 878 |
| Charles Mix Co Lvst Market Inc/Platte Lvst | 4,793 | 69,600 | 264 | 25,974 |
| Faith Livestock Commission Co Inc | 0 | 72,637 | 76 | 12,457 |
| Ft Pierre Livestock Auction Inc | 0 | 270,509 | 68 | 0 |
| Glacial Lakes Livestock Inc | 0 | 71,701 | 1 | 1,430 |
| ** Gregory Livestock Auction | 0 | 0 | 536 | 0 |
| Herreid Livestock Auction Inc | 0 | 129,677 | 0 | 0 |
| Hub City Livestock Auction Inc | 0 | 276,482 | 434 | 10,727 |
| Huron Continental Marketing Co | 0 | 82,004 | 0 | 0 |
| * Kimball Livestock Exchange | 0 | 26,671 | 0 | 0 |
| ** Kimball Livestock Exchange LLC | 0 | 16,377 | 0 | 0 |
| Kramers Auction LLC | 458 | 290 | 154 | 951 |
| Lemmon Livestock Inc | 0 | 62,713 | 0 | 0 |
| Madison Livestock Sales Co Inc | 0 | 34,511 | 0 | 0 |
| Magness Huron Livestock Exchange Inc | 0 | 29,075 | 0 | 0 |
| Martin Livestock Auction Inc | 0 | 20,931 | 0 | 0 |
| Menno Livestock Auction | 7,885 | 11,327 | 23 | 8,179 |
| Mitchell Livestock Marketing LLC | 0 | 301,354 | 0 | 0 |
| Mobridge Livestock Market Inc | 10 | 132,734 | 396 | 0 |
| Philip Livestock Auction LLC | 0 | 162,966 | 1,290 | 0 |
| Presho Livestock LLC | 0 | 35,465 | 0 | 0 |
| SD Horse Sale Inc | 0 | 69 | 1,350 | 0 |
| SFRL Inc dba Sioux Falls Regional Lvst | 0 | 191,032 | 0 | 65,022 |
| Sisseton Livestock Auction Inc | 2,292 | 70,170 | 424 | 2,679 |
| St Onge Livestock (Livestock Yards Co) | 0 | 126,434 | 532 | 87,133 |
| Stockmens Livestock Inc | 0 | 209,866 | 0 | 0 |
| Winner Livestock Auction LLC | 0 | 83,129 | 0 | 1,303 |
| ** Yankton Livestock Auction Market Inc | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 15,438 | 2,781,296 | 5,548 | 217,395 |

EFFECTIVE

03/20/2017 **Kimball Livestock Exchange LLC - New Owner and Name Change
05/03/2017 **Gregory Livestock Auction Market - Closed
05/15/2017 **Yankton Livestock Auction Market Inc - Closed
06/03/2017 **Chamberlain Auction Sales LLC dba Chamberlain Livestock Auction - Closed

LIVESTOCK NEGLECT AND CARCASS DISPOSAL

Animal Industry Board veterinarians responded to 74 reports of animal neglect and 8 reports of improper carcass disposal during FY 2017. Equines were involved in 64% of the neglect cases and bovines were involved in 28% of the cases. Animal Industry Board veterinarians found neglect in 15% of the cases investigated and worked with owners and local law enforcement to resolve animal care issues.



MEAT INSPECTION

The South Dakota Meat Inspection Program (SDMI) maintains an "At Least Equal To" designation by the USDA Food Safety Inspection System (FSIS).

The SDMI provides inspection service to the small and very small slaughter and processing establishments throughout the state. This program is a cost sharing inspection program with FSIS. Forty state-inspected plants operated under Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP) inspection:

- 30 inspected slaughter/processing plants
- 1 inspected slaughter only plant
- 9 inspected processing plants

SDMI provides facility inspection to 41 custom-exempt licensed establishments, as well as, sanitation inspection to 217 retail meat processors.

SDMI collects samples and tests meat products for several pathogens of food safety concern. Raw ground beef components and products are sampled and tested for *E. coli* O157:H7, non-O157 shiga-toxin producing *E.coli* (STEC O26, O111, O45, O123, O145, and O103), and *Salmonella* species. SDMI had one positive sample for *E.coli* O157:H7, non-O157 STEC, and *Salmonella* species in raw ground beef or its components in FY 2017. Another area of focus is on *Listeria monocytogenes* control in ready-to-eat meat products. SDMI had no positive samples for *Listeria monocytogenes* in a ready-to-eat meat product in FY 2017.

Currently, there are 27 states with "equal to" meat and/or poultry inspection programs. Twenty-five of these states have both meat and poultry inspection programs and two states have only meat inspection programs (Georgia and South Dakota).

FY2017 SUMMARY OF MEAT INSPECTION

| | |
|--|------------|
| Total lbs processed at full inspected plants | 12,516,563 |
| Total lbs processed at custom exempt plants | 9,753,486 |
| Total lbs processed at state plants | 22,270,049 |
| Total # animals slaughtered in state facilities | 47,376 |
| Plant licensed for slaughter only (bison) | 1 |
| Plants licensed as slaughter/processing | 30 |
| Plants licensed as processing only | 9 |
| Plants licensed as custom-exempt status | 41 |
| Establishments licensed only as retail store meat processors | 217 |
| Total South Dakota Meat Establishments Licensed Issued | 298 |
| Humane Slaughter Reports | 744 |
| Supervisor In-Plant Reviews | 29 |
| Supervisor State Reviews at establishments | 49 |
| Supervisor Follow-up reviews at establishments | 0 |
| Newly Approved Label/Rubber Stamps Authorizations to Print | 57 |
| New Product Formulations Approved | 19 |
| Economic sampling / Laboratory analysis | 0 |
| Residue testing | 19 |
| RTE product for Listeria and Salmonella testing | 56 |
| Environmental samples (food and non-food contact) for Listeria | 36 |
| E coli O157:H7 (Retail) | 2 |
| E coli O157:H7 & STECs & Salmonella | 69 |
| Samples submitted for TB | 158 |
| Animals tested for suspicion of residue | 0 |
| Carcasses submitted for histopathology because of suspicious lesions | |
| Animals sampled (testing at slaughter) for Scrapie | 201 |

Changes occurring during this fiscal year:

1. Custom Exempt Changes

- a) Three custom plants closed
- b) Two processing plant changed to custom exempt
- c) Two new custom exempt plants licensed

2. Inspected Processing Establishment Changes

- a) One inspected processing establishments changed to custom only

3. Inspected Slaughter Establishment Changes

- a) One slaughter/processing establishment voluntarily withdrew from inspection
- b) One slaughter/processing establishment changed to custom only
- c) Three slaughter/processing establishments changed ownership

4. Retail Establishment Changes

- a) Seven stores closed
- b) Five stores opened
- c) Six stores changed ownership

| SLAUGHTER / PROCESSING SUMMARY | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| State FY 2017 | # of Plants | Inspected Slaughter # Animals | Lbs Inspected Product Purchased | Lbs Product Processed & Inspected | Custom Slaughter (# Animals) | Custom Lbs Product Processed | RTE Product (Lbs.) |
| Slaughter/Processing | 31 | 10,797 | 1,318,448 | 2,483,612 | 15,512 | 8,899,765 | 136,847 |
| Processing Only | 9 | N/A | 283,217 | 398,239 | 2,790 | 734,948 | 67,723 |
| Custom Exempt | 41 | N/A | 962,681 | N/A | 18,277 | 9,753,486 | N/A |
| Retail Stores | 217 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| TOTALS | 298 | 10,797 | 2,564,346 | 2,881,850 | 36,579 | 19,388,199 | 204,570 |

There were 28 whole carcass condemnations:

| | | |
|--------------------|----|----------------------|
| Sheep antemortem: | 0 | |
| Sheep postmortem: | 3 | Abscess/Pyemia |
| Bison antemortem: | 1 | Non ambulatory |
| Bison postmortem: | 11 | Abscess/Pyemia |
| | 1 | Carcinoma |
| | 5 | Emaciation |
| | 1 | Inflammatory Disease |
| | 1 | Parasitic Conditions |
| Swine antemortem: | 0 | |
| Swine postmortem: | 1 | Abscess/Pyemia |
| | 2 | Peritonitis |
| Cattle postmortem: | 1 | TB Reactor |
| Cattle postmortem: | 1 | Abscess/Pyemia |

VETERINARY MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD

The Animal Industry Board (AIB) provides Executive Director services for the South Dakota Veterinary Medical Examining Board (SDVMEB). The SDVMEB handles licensing of veterinarians and numerous complaints each year.

The SDVMEB administered the State Board Exam for veterinarians in Pierre, SD on Thursday June 1, 2017. Forty-four (44) applicants sat for this examination and it appears that 15 will remain in South Dakota to practice veterinary medicine. The SDVMEB also administered the exam at its annual meeting in Rapid City during the South Dakota Veterinary Medical Association (SDVMA) meeting Tuesday August 19, 2016 with nine applicants sitting and five will remain in South Dakota. A majority of the other applicants not residing in South Dakota practice in border communities in neighboring states, and therefore will likely provide veterinary services for South Dakota clients.

The Veterinary Technician National Exam (VTNE) is given 3 times per year through the Prometric Testing Centers and is offered as an on-line exam. Applications for the VTNE are processed by the American Association of Veterinary State Boards (AAVSB), and scores are reported to the SDVMEB. Successful applicants complete the VTNE interview (oral exam) with the SDVMEB. The SDVMEB has received VTNE scores from 44 veterinary technicians since July 1, 2016 with 17 being registered by veterinarians in South Dakota.

The SDVMEB encourages all veterinarians to be mindful of the Continuing Education requirements for renewal of a veterinary license in South Dakota. SDVMEB policy is to accept on an hour per hour basis all CE that is either:

- 1) SDVMA sanctioned
- 2) AVMA sanctioned
- 3) AVMA allied association sanctioned
- 4) RACE approved

All other CE may be approved on a one half hour per hour attended basis at the determination of the SDVMEB after review of a request for such approval including submission of the course content/agenda.

REPORTABLE DISEASE LIST

Any licensed veterinarian, any person operating a diagnostic laboratory, or any person who has been informed, recognizes or should recognize by virtue of education, experience, or occupation, that any animal or animal product is or may be affected by, or has been exposed to, or may be transmitting or carrying any of the following conditions, must report that information.

What to Report:

- Any incidents involving undiagnosed disease conditions causing high morbidity and/or high mortality must be reported immediately.
- *Foreign Animal Disease:** A foreign animal disease is a disease which is native to another country, but is not currently found in domestic animals, domestic poultry, wildlife or the environment of the United States.
- Zoonoses/Zoonotic Diseases:** Diseases and infections that are naturally transmitted between vertebrate animals and humans. (report immediately)
- OIE Listed Diseases: To view the list follow the link: <http://www.oie.int/animal-health-in-the-world/oie-listed-diseases-2011/>

| Report Immediately upon Discovery | Report within Two Days of Discovery | Report Weekly (Diagnostic Facilities) |
|---|--|---|
| <p>*Any foreign animal disease</p> <p>Any new emerging disease Syndromes</p> <p>Anthrax</p> <p>Avian Chlamydophilosis (Ornithosis - Psittacosis)</p> <p>Avian Encephalomyelitis (Infectious Encephalomyelitis)</p> <p>Avian Infectious Laryngotracheitis</p> <p>Avian Influenza</p> <p>Avian Metapneumovirus (Turkey rhinotracheitis)</p> <p>Babesiosis</p> <p>Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy</p> <p>Brucellosis caused by B. abortus, B. canis, B. melitensis, B. ovis, and B. suis</p> <p>Chronic Wasting Disease (Cervids)</p> <p>Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia</p> <p>Contagious Equine Metritis</p> <p>Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease (EHD)</p> <p>Equine Encephalomyelitis (Eastern & Western)</p> <p>Equine Encephalomyelitis (Venezuelan)</p> <p>EHV-1 associated diseases (respiratory, abortion, neurologic/EHM)</p> <p>Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA)</p> <p>Equine Viral Arteritis</p> <p>Newcastle Disease</p> <p>Plague (<i>Yersinia pestis</i>)</p> <p>Pseudorabies</p> <p>Pullorum Disease</p> <p>Q-fever (<i>Coxiella burnetii</i>)</p> <p>Rabies</p> <p>Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease</p> <p>Scabies</p> <p>Scrapie</p> <p>Swine Vesicular Disease</p> <p>Toxicosis</p> <p>Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy (Feline & Mink)</p> <p>Trichomoniasis</p> <p>Tuberculosis</p> <p>Tuberculosis (Avian)</p> <p>Tularemia (<i>Francisella tularensis</i>)</p> <p>Vesicular Exanthema</p> <p>Vesicular Stomatitis</p> | <p>Anaplasmosis</p> <p>Avian Infectious Bronchitis</p> <p>Campylobacteriosis (<i>Campylobacter fetus</i> venerealis)</p> <p>Contagious Agalactia (<i>Mycoplasma</i> spp.)</p> <p>Cysticercosis (metacestode stage of <i>Taenia saginata</i> or <i>Taenia solium</i>)</p> <p>Diphtheria (<i>Corynebacterium diphtheriae</i>)</p> <p>Duck Viral Enteritis (Duck Plague)</p> <p>Duck Viral Hepatitis</p> <p>Enzootic Abortion of Ewes (<i>Chlamydia</i>)</p> <p>Fowl Cholera (<i>Pasteurella multocida</i>)</p> <p>Fowl Pox</p> <p>Fowl Typhoid</p> <p>Infectious Bursal Disease</p> <p>Leishmaniasis</p> <p>Listeriosis</p> <p>Malignant Catarrhal Fever</p> <p>Marek's Disease</p> <p>Potomac Horse Fever</p> <p>Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever</p> <p>Salmonellosis (<i>S. abortus ovis</i>)</p> <p>Salmonellosis (<i>Salmonella enteritidis</i>)</p> <p>Salmonellosis (<i>Salmonella newport</i> MDR-Ampc)</p> <p>Salmonellosis (<i>Salmonella typhimurium</i>)</p> <p>Swine Enteric Coronavirus Disease (SECD) PEDV, PDCoV, and TGE</p> <p>Toxoplasmosis</p> <p>Trichinosis</p> <p>West Nile Virus</p> | <p>Blastomycosis</p> <p>Bluetongue</p> <p>BLV (Enzootic Bovine Leukosis)</p> <p>Bovine Papular Stomatitis</p> <p>Bovine Viral Diarrhea</p> <p>Caprine Arthritis/Encephalitis</p> <p>Canine Ehrlichiosis</p> <p>Caseous Lymphadenitis</p> <p>Cryptosporidiosis</p> <p>Dermatophilosis</p> <p>Histoplasmosis</p> <p>Hydatid Disease (<i>Echinococcus granulosus</i> or <i>Echinococcus multilocularis</i>)</p> <p>Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR-IPV)</p> <p>Leptospirosis</p> <p>Lyme Disease (<i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i>)</p> <p>Maedi-Visna (Ovine Progressive Pneumonia)</p> <p><i>Mycoplasma gallisepticum</i> (MG)</p> <p><i>Mycoplasma synoviae</i> (MS)</p> <p>Ovine Pulmonary Adenomatosis</p> <p>Paramyxovirus (2-9)</p> <p>Paratuberculosis (Johne's disease)</p> <p>Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS)</p> |

Where to Report:

South Dakota Animal Industry Board
Call - 605-773-3321

Website - AIB DISEASE REPORTING
<http://dev.sdda.sd.gov/boards-and-commissions/animal-industry-board/diseaseinvestigation.html>